EFFECT OF DEBT PROPORTION, AGE OF COMPANY, KAP SIZE, COMPANY SIZE, SWITCHING AUDITOR, AND AUDITOR OPINION ON AUDIT DELAY IN COMPANIES SERVICES REGISTERED ON THE IDX YEAR 2008-2016

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was the analysis of determinants effect audit delay: study case of service firm registered on BEI . The independent variables of this study are debt ratio, firm age, KAP size, firm size, auditor switching, and opinion audit and the dependent variable of this study is the audit delay.

The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling in which the number of samples obtained in this study were 30 service companies with 270 sample data observations as the unit of analysis (30 x 9 years). This observation use different software like eviews. The result shows that there is an effect of debt ratio, firm age, and KAP size to audit delay partialy. The other result shows that there is uneffectiveness of firm size, auditor switching, and opinion audit to audit delay partialy. But if all the independent variable are used to effect audit delay. The result shows that all the independent variable effect to audit delay.

Keywords: debt ratio; firm age; kap size; firm size; auditor switching; opinion auditor; audit delay

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The goal of most companies is to maximize profits, although there are also companies that operate with objectives other than maximizing profits (Reeve, 2009). To achieve that goal, companies sometimes require capital assistance from investors and creditors. Therefore, investors and creditors want to invest, then the company must be able to convince their company is feasible and able to be given a loan or as a place to invest. This can be reflected in the financial statements made by each company, besides that the financial statements can be used as a basis for making a decision. The general purpose of financial reporting is to provide financial information about reporting entities that are useful for stakeholders in making decisions about providing resources to entities. But in fact, there are still many companies that are late in submitting their audited financial statements. IDX in May 2017, has recorded 70 issuers who were late in submitting 2016 audited financial statements in the first three months of 2017. Based on information, the submission of financial reports to the stock exchange authority for the first quarter or as of March 2017 the deadline at the end of April 2017.BEI itself has given the first warning to issuers that are not compliant. A follow-up warning is in the form of penalties and suspensions. In addition, if there are issuers not fulfilling the obligations that have been in the rules such as reporting and others, then the shares of the issuer can also be frozen. Iso has also suspended issuers that do not meet the number of outstanding shares (free float).

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

From the background of the problems described above, the problem in this study is whether the proportion of debt, company age, KAP size, firm size, switching auditor and auditor opinion affect simultaneously and partially on audit delay in service companies listed on the Exchange Indonesian securities in 2008 - 2016?

2. Theorical Basis

2.1 Signalling's Theorems

According to Haryani (2013), Signalling Theory, is a signal of action taken by company management based on more complete and accurate information about the company's internal data and the prospects of the company in the future from the investor. Therefore, managers are obliged to give signals about the condition of the company to stakeholders. The signals given can be through the disclosure of accounting information such as the publication of financial statements.

2.2 Data Panel

According to Winarno What Data Panel is (2007: 2.5) Panel data is a type of data combined between time series data with cross section data (for example, various company data and collected from time to time).

2.3 *Audit delay*

Audit delay occurs due to delays in the publication of audited financial statements. The term of audit delay in several other studies uses the term audit report lag. Where the essence of their understanding is same. The term is mentioned in the research of Wah Lai and Cheuk (2005), is :

"*An audit report lag or audit delay is a period from a company's year end date to the audit report due*". The translation is a report lag audit or an audit delay is a period from the end of the company's year with the date the audit report is issued. In line with the research of Dyer and Mchugh (2006), as follows:

"*Auditors' report lag is the open interval of number of days from the year end to the date recorded as the opinion signature date in the auditor's report*".

2.4 Proportion of corporate debt

The author uses solvency ratios (business and financial risk analysis) to describe the proportion of corporate debt using secondary data derived from the company's financial statements. If the higher the value of a ratio, then the condition of the company shows more capital coming from debt and justifies the condition in which a doubt arises about the company's ability to pay off its debt. In Kurniawan's research (2015), also using solvability calculation that is using total debt divided by total assets.

2.5 Company Age

The age of the company also reflect the impact on the quality of accounting practices in the context of the time of publication. The older the age of a company, the more likely they are to have a strong internal control procedure, because the internal auditor has experience. Therefore, it is expected that older companies have smaller control weaknesses that can cause delays in reporting. Therefoe, younger companies are more vulnerable to failure and have less experience with accounting controls (Hope and Langli, 2009).

2.6 KAP Size

KAP size is the emergence of a quality assessment because it is carried out by qualified internal and external auditors of the financial statements. Determination of a quality audit can be seen from various angles. De angelo (1981) in Chairunissa and Sylvia's research (2012), revealed that audit quality can be seen from several aspects, one of which is the size of the KAP. If the KAP auditing is a big KAP (Big 4 accounting firms) it is believed to provide better quality than the small KAP (Non Big 4 accounting firms). Because audit quality is a probability in which an auditor can find and report about a violation in the accounting system of the party being audited.

2.7 Company Size

The client size is both large and small the client company that is being audited by an auditor or KAP. sales and assets owned by the company. Four types of company size in accordance with Republic of Indonesia Law No. 20 of 2008 include:

a. Companies with micro-size businesses, which have a net worth of ≤ IDR. 50,000,000 (excluding land and buildings) and have a total sales of ≤ IDR. 300,000,000.-.
b. Companies with small businesses, which have a net worth of IDR. 50,000,000 to IDR. 500,000,000 (excluding land and buildings) and has a total sales of IDR. 300,000,000, - up to IDR. 2,500,000,000.
c. A company with a medium size business, which has a net worth of IDR. 500.000.000,- up to IDR. 10.000.000.000,- (excluding land and buildings) and has IDR sales amount. 2,500,000,000 up to IDR.50.000.000.000,-.
d. Companies with large businesses, which have a net worth of ≥ IDR. 10,000,000,000 (not including land and buildings) and has a total sales of ≥ IDR. 50,000,000,000,-.

If the size of the company is associated with agency theory, then the presence of a large company size allows for a wider disclosure of information so that signaling theory can be implemented by the company.

2.8 *Auditor Switching*

*Auditor switching i*s an auditor turnover that occurs in the audited company. Even if there is no change in the KAP (Public Accountant Office), the auditor's turnover may occur. The substitution can be caused by several factors both internal and external auditor's personal. only has an effect on the implementation of the audit. Primadita and Fitriany's (2012) research in Wayan's (2013) study states that the audit time period affects information asymmetry. Asymmetry information that can cause agency problems can be overcome by preventing audit delays.

2.9 Auditor Opinion

The auditor's opinion is the result of the auditor's observation of the company's operational activities that have material value. The results of the auditor's opinion are listed in the audit report. So the audit report is a tool used by the auditor as a written statement of the conclusions about the audited financial statements to the parties concerned. In addition, according to Mulyadi (2002), opinions - auditor opinions are divided into five, namely:

1. Unqualified Opinion
2. Unqualified opinion with an explanation (Unqualified Opinion report with Explanatory Language)
3. Qualified Opinion
4. Adverse Opinion

2.10 Previous research

1. **Ayoib Che-Ahmad and Shamharin Abidin's Research (2008)**
   The research used the research sample used was 343 companies listing on Bursa Malaysia in 1993. The independent variables used were company size, industry classification, leverage, auditor type of company, profitability, audit opinion, client complexity, total inventories & receivable, share ownership directors, and auditor changes to the dependent variable, namely audit delay. The hypothesis was tested using multiple linear regression models. The results show that inventory & receivable variables, types of auditor companies, client complexity, and auditor turnover have a significant effect on audit delay. While firm size, audit opinion, directors' share ownership, industry classification, profitability, and leverage do not significantly influence the *audit delay.*

2. **Ani Yulianti's Research (2011).**
   This study uses a sample of manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange in 2007-2008. By using multiple regression methods. The results showed the size of the company, and the size of each public accounting firm had an influence on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in 2007-2008. Auditor opinion, solvency and profitability do not affect audit delay. Firm size, auditor opinion, cap size, solvency, and profitability together influence audit delay.

3. **Ni Wayan Rustiarini and Ni Wayan Mita Sugiarti's Research (2013)**
   The study used 72 companies from 2010 to 2011. Independent variables consisted of auditor characteristics, audit opinion, audit tenure, auditor turnover, auditor specialization, auditor reputation, and duration of assignment to the dependent variable, audit delay. With the results of the auditor turnover significantly influences. While the auditor's reputation, audit opinion, and the length of time the assignment has no effect on audit delay.

4. **Devi and Subagyo's Research (2016)**
   The population in this study are banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2010-2014. The study aims to examine the effect of profitability, leverage, firm size, auditor opinion, and the size of the Public Accountant Office on audit delay. The results showed that the size of the company and the size of the Public Accountant Office had a negative effect on audit delay. Meanwhile, profitability, leverage, and auditor opinion have no effect on audit delay. The number of researchers who conducted research on audit delay as a dependent variable with independent variables that varied, both partially and cumulatively.

2.11 Research Hypothesis

The author wants to know the effect of estimated production costs on selling prices. The hypothesis made is:

H1: The proportion of the Company's Debt affects audit delay.
H2: Company age affects audit delay.
H3: The size of the firm's KAP affects audit delay.
H4: Company size affects audit delay.
H5: Switching auditors affect audit delay.

H6: Company auditor opinion affects audit delay.
H7: The proportion of debt, company age, KAP size, company size, auditor switching, and auditor's opinion that influence simultaneously to audit delay.

3. Research Method

3.1 Types of Research

The author uses descriptive statistical research. In this study data will be used from companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The variables used consist of, dependent variable, is audit delay, and 6 (six) independent variables is debt proportion, firm age, KAP size, firm size, switching auditor and auditor opinion.

3.2 Location, Research Time and Research Schedule.

The author uses 9 years of financial statement data from 30 service companies on the IDX is expected to make a reference object of research, especially in the field of audit.

3.3 Population, Research Sample and Data Collection Method.

There are 61 service companies except banking located on the IDX. Then purposive sampling is carried out. The specific criteria used by the author, among others:

1. A service company engaged in media and other services, except banking services. The main reason for the author not to use a banking service company is because in completing the audit results faster and prioritizing mandatory audits, compared to other service companies.
2. Service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2008 to 2016 and the company was not delisted
3. The company submitted its financial statements in full in 2008 to 2016.
4. The company issued a complete independent audit report in 2008 to 2016.

3.4 Identification of Research Variables

Variabel	Indikator	Skala
Audit Delay	Audit Delay = Tanggal lapor audit – tanggal laporan keuangan	Kuantitatif
Proporsi Hutang Perusahaan	Debt Equity = Total Hutang / Total Equity	Kuantitatif
Usia Perusahaan	Lama berdirinya perusahaan Tersebut	Kuantitatif
Ukuran KAP	KAP Big 4 = 1 ; KAP Non Big 4 = 0	Dummy
Ukuran Perusahaan	Szit = Logn Assetjit	Kuantitatif
Auditor Switching	Tidak ada pergantian = 0 ; ada pergantian = 1	Dummy
Opini Auditor	Unqualified opinion = 1; Qualified opinion = 0	Dummy

Table. 3.1 Identification of Research Variables

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Table. 4.1 Descriptive Analysis Results

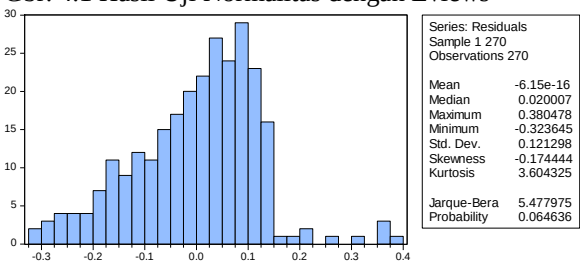
Variable	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
***Audit delay* (Y)**	17	239	79.6815	18.3508
Proporsi Hutang Perusahaan (X1)	0.0106	15.9948	0.9490	1.3217
Usia Perusahaan (X2)	4	48	24.1333	11.1764
Ukuran KAP (X3)	0	1	0.3259	0.4696
Ukuran Perusahaan (X4)	19.18	30.65	27.0400	1.9438
Auditor Switching (X5)	0	1	0.4185	0.4942
Opini Auditor (X6)	0	1	0.6296	0.4838

Based on Table 4.1, it is known that the minimum value of Audit Delay (Y) is 17, while the maximum value of Audit Delay (Y) is 239. The average value of Audit Delay (Y) is 79.6815, while the standard deviation value of Audit Delay (Y) is 18.3508. The minimum value of the Company's Debt Proportion (X1) is 0.0106, while the maximum value of the Company's Debt Proportion (X1) is 15.9948. The average value of the Company's Debt Proportion (X1) is 0.9490, while the standard deviation value of the Company's Debt Proportion (X1) is 1.3217. The

minimum value of the Company Age (X2) is 4,0000, while the maximum value of the Company Age (X2) is 48,0000. The average value of the Company Age (X2) is 24.1333, while the standard deviation value of the Company Age (X2) is 11.1764. The minimum value of KAP Size (X3) is 0.0000, while the maximum value of KAP Size (X3) is 1.0000. The average value of KAP Size (X3) is 0.3259, while the standard deviation value of KAP Size (X3) is 0.4696. The minimum value of the Company Size (X4) is 19,800, while the maximum value of the Company Size (X4) is 30.6500. The average value of the Company Size (X4) is 27,0400, while the standard deviation value of the Company Size (X4) is 1.9438. The minimum value of the Auditor Switching (X5) is 0.0000, while the maximum value of the Auditor Switching (X5) is 1.0000. The average value of the Auditor Switching (X5) is 0.4185, while the standard deviation value of the Auditor Switching (X5) is 0.4942. The minimum value of Auditor Opinion (X6) is 0.0000, while the maximum value of Auditor Opinion (X6) is 1.0000. The average value of Auditor Opinion (X6) is 0.6296, while the standard deviation value of Auditor Opinion (X6) is 0.4838

4.2 Classic Assumption Test
4.2.1 Normality Test

Gbr. 4.1 Hasil Uji Normalitas dengan Eviews



Based on Figure 4.1 above, it is known that the probability value of the J-B statistic is 0.064636. Because the probability value p, which is 0.064636, is greater than the level of significance, which is 0.05. This means that the assumption of normality is met.

4.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6
X1	1.000000	-0.077854	-0.197292	-0.114865	0.011582	-0.011621
X2	-0.077854	1.000000	0.049771	-0.038224	-0.024273	0.111606
X3	-0.197292	0.049771	1.000000	0.315810	0.018747	0.042423
X4	-0.114865	-0.038224	0.315810	1.000000	0.055197	-0.092556
X5	0.011582	-0.024273	0.018747	0.055197	1.000000	-0.064492
X6	-0.011621	0.111606	0.042423	-0.092556	-0.064492	1.000000

Table. 4.2 Multicollinearity Test Results

Based on Table 4.2 the results of multicollinearity testing, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between independent variables. This is because the correlation value between independent variables is not more than 0.9 (Ghozali, 2013: 105).

4.2.3 Heterocytacity test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	0.307200	Prob. F(6,263)	0.9329
Obs*R-squared	1.879088	Prob. Chi-Square(6)	0.9305

Table 4.3 The results of heterocytic assay with Pagan breusch.
The Prob Obs * R-Squared value is 0.9305> 0.05, which means there is no heteroscedasticity.

4.2.4 Autocorrelation Test

Log likelihood	186.9543	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.295532
		Durbin-Watson stat	1.321677

Table 4.4 Autocorrelation Test Results with Durbin Watson

Based on Table 4.4, the value of the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.321677 where the Durbin-Watson statistic is located between 1 and 3, namely 1 <1.321677 <3, then the assumption of non-autocorrelation is fulfilled. In other words, there are no symptoms of high autocorrelation in the residuals.

4.3 Model Selection Test

To determine the best estimation model, it is necessary to test chow, hausman or lagrange multiplier.

First of all, a chow test is performed to choose the common effect or fixed effect. If the best is the common effect, the test will be stopped, but if the best fixed effect, the test will continue with the thirst test to choose the model between the fixed effect and random effect. If the fixed effect is the best then the test will be stopped, but if the best is random effect, the test continues with the lagrange multiplier test to choose between random effects and common effects.

The basis for decision making is if the probability value ⩽ α means that the best method used in this analysis is the fixed effect method, and vice versa if the probability value> α means the best method that can be used in this study is the common effect method (chow test) / random effect (thirst test).

4.3.1 Chow Test

The hypothesis tested is as follows:

H_0: The common effect model is better than the fixed effect model.
H_1: The fixed effect model is better than the common effect model
Then the Chow test results can be seen in the following table:

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Pool: DATAPANEL
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	1.379068	(29,231)	0.1019
Cross-section Chi-square	42.633273	29	0.0492

Table 4.5 Chow Test Results

Based on the results of the Chow test in Table 4.5, it is known that the probability value is 0.0000 Because the probability value is 0.0492 <0.05, the estimation model used is the fixed effect model.

4.3.2 Hausman Test

The hypothesis tested is as follows:

H_0: The random effect model is better than the fixed effect model.
H_1: The fixed effect model is better than the random effect model
Then the Hausman test results can be seen in the following table:

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Pool: DATAPANEL
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	6.714661	6	0.3480

Table 4.6 Hausman Test Results

Based on the results of the Hausman test in Table 4.6, it is known that the probability value is 0.3480. Because the probability value is 0.348> 0.05, the estimation model used is the fixed effect model.

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

In testing the hypothesis, the determination coefficient analysis, simultaneous influence test (F test), and partial effect test (t test) will be carried out. Statistical values of the determination coefficient, F test, and t test are presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Hypothesis Test Results with fixed effects

Dependent Variable: Y?
Method: Pooled EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 03/03/18 Time: 04:42
Sample: 2008 2016
Included observations: 9
Cross-sections included: 30
Total pool (unbalanced) observations: 267
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1?	80.15434	7.424424	10.79603	0.0000
X2?	0.572189	0.684603	0.835797	0.4040
X3?	0.203457	0.083543	2.435346	0.0156
X4?	-1.380150	2.077554	-0.664315	0.5071
X5?	-0.217849	0.497907	-0.437530	0.6621
X6?	-0.107391	1.784166	-0.060191	0.9520
C	-270.3630	34.41341	-7.856328	0.0000

R-squared	0.338570	Mean dependent var	68.09954
Adjusted R-squared	0.323306	S.D. dependent var	17.19725
S.E. of regression	14.10168	Sum squared resid	51702.91
F-statistic	22.18124	Durbin-Watson stat	1.896301
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

4.5 Determination Coefficient Analysis

Based on Table 4.7, it is known that the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R-squared) is R ^ 2 = 0.323306. This value can be interpreted as the proportion of company debt, company age, KAP size, company size, switching auditor and auditor's opinion able to influence / explain audit delay simultaneously or together by 32.33%, the remaining 67.67% is influenced by factors another factor.

4.8 Significance of Simultaneous Effect Test (Test F)

The F test aims to examine the effect of independent variables simultaneously or simultaneously on non-independent variables. Based on Table 4.7, it is known the Prob value. (F-statistics), which is 0.000 <0.05, it can be concluded that all independent variables, namely the proportion of corporate debt, company age, KAP size, firm size, switching auditor, auditor and subsidiaries' opinions simultaneously, have a significant effect on audit variables delay.

4.9 Panel Data Regression Equation and Partial Effect Significance Test (t test)

Based on Table 5.7, the panel data regression equation is obtained as follows.

$$Y = -270{,}36 + 80{,}15X_1 + 0{,}57X_2 + 0{,}20X_3 - 1{,}38X_4 - 0{,}21X_5 - 0{,}10X_6 + e$$

Based on Table 4.7, it is known::

- The coefficient value of the company's proportion of debt independent variable is 80.15, which is positive. This value can be interpreted as the variable proportion of corporate debt has a positive effect on audit delay variables. Probable value of the variable proportion of the company's debt is 0.0000, which is <0.05, then the proportion of the company's debt proportion has a significant effect (statistically) on the audit delay variable, at a significance level of 5%.
- The coefficient value of the company's age independent variable is 0.57, which is positive. This value can be interpreted as the age variable of the company has a positive effect on the audit delay variable. It is known that the Prob value of the firm's age variable is 0.4040, that is> 0.05, then the firm's age variable has no significant effect (statistically) on the audit delay variable, at a 5% significance level.
- The coefficient value of the independent variable size of KAP is 0.20, which is positive. This value can be interpreted as a KAP size variable that has a positive effect on the audit delay variable. The Prob value of the KAP size variable is 0.0156, which is <0.05, so the KAP size variable has a significant (statistical) effect on the audit delay variable, at a 5% significance level.
- The coefficient value of the independent variable of the company size is -1.38, which is negative. This value can be interpreted as a company size variable negatively affecting the audit delay variable. It is known that the Prob value of the company size variable is 0.5071, ie> 0.05, so the company size variable has no significant effect (statistically) on the audit delay variable, at a 5% significance level.
- The coefficient value of the auditor switching independent variable is -0.21, which is negative. This value can be interpreted as auditor switching variables negatively affecting the delay audit variable. It is known that the Prob value of the switching switching variable is 0.6621, ie> 0.05, so the switching switching variable does not have a significant effect (statistically) on the audit delay variable, at a 5% significance level.
- The coefficient value of the auditor's independent opinion variable is -0.10, which is negative. This value can be interpreted by the auditor's opinion variable negatively affecting the delay audit variable. The Prob value of the auditor's opinion variable is 0.9520, that is> 0.05, so the auditor's opinion variable does not have a significant effect (statistically) on the audit delay variable, at the 5% significance level.

4.10 Discussion

The results of testing the independent variables on the dependent variable can be analyzed as follows:

1. **Influence of company debt proportion, company age, KAP size, company size, switching auditor, audit opinion and subsidiaries have simultaneous effect on audit delay.**

ased on the results of the study it is known that all independent variables, namely the proportion of corporate debt, company age, KAP size, company size, switching auditors, and auditor opinion simultaneously, have a significant effect on audit delay variables. This is indicated by the results of the Prob value. (F-statistics), which is

0.00000 <0.05. Simultaneous influence shows the tendency of audit delay when all independent variables have an effect that supports the delay in submitting audit reports.

2**. The effect of the proportion of the company's debt on audit delay**

The proportion of corporate debt which is an internal factor has a positive effect on audit delay. The greater the company's debt, the smaller the company's liquidity ratio. External auditors are obliged to examine the source of capital funds from debt financing, as well as loans from various parties. Due to the large debt, it gives the impression of bad financial management by the management. So the time needed to check the file will be long. External auditors themselves need more time to make decisions on financial management and correct accounting records in the company so as to ensure that the company is still going concern. In line with Kurniawan's research (2015), where the ability of a company to fulfill its obligations both long-term liabilities and short-term liabilities affects the audit process. The results of previous research shows that there is a positive influence on audit delay.

3**. The influence of the company age on audit delay**

The age of the company is an internal factor of the company that has a positive effect on audit delay. Where the longer a company is established, then the company already has accounting records that have been compiled to meet the applicable requirements, namely PSAK. Then this is also reversed to the company's management management and accounting information system. The longer the company is established, the more complex the company data will be. But along with the development of the company itself, the period of the company stood up to determine the periodic checks and repairs in the recording pattern as well. In addition, companies that are aged 1 - 5 years also do not necessarily manage and compile financial statements and files properly. Due to the possibility that along with the initial steps of the newly established company, there is usually a possibility of errors - errors in recording and accounting information systems in companies that are not well organized. But this can be improved by consulting with the external auditor in improving the management of the company itself. The results of the study are in line with the results of Septriana's research (2010) who found empirical evidence that firm age has a significant effect on audit delay. Likewise, research conducted by Lianto and Kusuma (2010) found empirical evidence that firm age affects audit delay.

4**. Effect of KAP size on audit delay**

KAP size is an external factor that has a positive influence on audit delay. The size of the KAP which is seen from the size of the Big Four or Non Big Four accounting firms cannot determine how long the auditor needs time in examining the company's financial statements. Where the professional level of an auditor is not judged by how fast or slow in providing audit results. But how accurate and the results can be held as a reference for decision making. So that often times auditors who come from the Big Four are considered to provide faster audit results. But in reality, large companies that use auditors from the Big Four are likely to produce fast audit results due to audited results that will be published on the IDX. But back to how complex the audited company was and the external auditor members who took to the field. For small and medium-sized companies, they often use non-Big Four accounting firms, but do not allow external auditors to quickly provide audited results. Because these results are still dependent on supporting data from the company and its complexity. The results of this study are in line with the results of Adi Prasongkoputra's research (2013).

5. **Effect of company size on audit delay**

Firm size which is an internal factor has a positive effect on audit delay. The larger a company is managed, the broader the management of the company develops. So that the composition of management and company committees are influential for companies in preparing financial statements. External auditors who audit the company will certainly need extra time in checking the file

– The company file. These files can be from company bank cash, company licenses, and data

– Company production report data. This is in line with the results of FItria Semanggi's research (2015), where the size of the company does not significantly affect audit delay.

6. **The influence of the auditor switching on audit delay**

Switching auditors are external factors that negatively affect audit delay. Switching auditors occur when there is a change in the external auditor who audits the company, either due to the end of the auditor's contract period or the transfer of duties or resign. However, the replacement of external auditors has no effect at all on the length of time the audit results were issued. Because prior to the change, usually the replacing auditor will review in advance through the previous external auditor. The results of the study are in line with the results of Primsa and Subagyo's (2012) research which shows that auditor switching does not significantly influence audit delay.

7. **Effect of auditor opinion on audit delay**

Auditor opinion is an external factor negatively influencing audit delay. The results show that there is no direct effect on the audit delay itself. Qualified opinion and unqualified opinion must still be reviewed again. Although the results of the collected data show more qualified opinions that require a longer audit period than the average unqualified opinion decision. Because the function of the external auditor here is not just to provide audit results but also as a place of consultation and improvement of the presentation of appropriate financial statements. The auditor also allows transparency of company data and files for review. So there is no data limited by the company. The results of this study are consistent with the results of Andi Kartika's (2011) study, where audit opinion variables have no effect on audit delay.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the formulation of the problem, research objectives and research hypotheses and the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. In this Research, samples used were only service companies. So, the sample companies cannot represent the entire company in Indonesia,
2. The time period taken in this study is only in 2008-2016. So that these conditions cannot be generalized to the results of existing research,
3. The variables used in this study are only seven, five independent variables; proportion of company debt, company age, KAP size, company size, switching auditor and auditor opinion (independent variables) and audit delay (dependent variable), so that the independent variables are not able to explain in full the impact of the audit delay disclosed.

5.2 Research Limitations

This research is inseparable from the limitations that require improvement and development in subsequent studies. The limitations of this study are :

4. In this Research, samples used were only service companies. So, the sample companies cannot represent the entire company in Indonesia,
   The time period taken in this Research is only in 2008-2016. So that these conditions cannot be generalized to the results of existing research,
5. The only variables used in this Research are seven, six independent variables; proportion of company debt, company age, KAP size, company size, switching auditor and auditor opinion (independent variables) and audit delay (dependent variable), so that the independent variables are not able to explain in full the impact of the audit delay disclosed.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the limitations of the research above, the authors propose some suggestions that can be considered as follows:

1. For further researchers it is better to use a larger sample of companies and not limited to the service sector,
2. For further researchers, items that influence social responsibility should always be updated in accordance with community conditions and applicable regulations, this might be done by involving social activists and authorities related to social issues,
3. For further research, we should use other independent variables in conducting research so that the independent variables are able to explain the dependent variable.

From the results of the conclusions obtained, it can also be given suggestions that can support the auditor, investors, further researchers, and others:

1. Suggestions for external and internal auditors are to minimize audit delays. So that efficiency and effectiveness can be achieved both by the company itself as a financier and the time for the auditor itself.

2. Suggestions for investors are that audited financial statements that become a reference for decision making can also be applied to real real economic conditions and supported by the prices of shares traded. Because investors must be observant in investing their assets, prudence must also be applied.

3. Suggestions for the next researchers are that the next research is not limited to only six variables. But also included variables that are rarely examined by other researchers. So that research on audit delay will continue to be an important consideration for the audit world. In order to reduce the length of audit results issued by the external auditor itself.

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